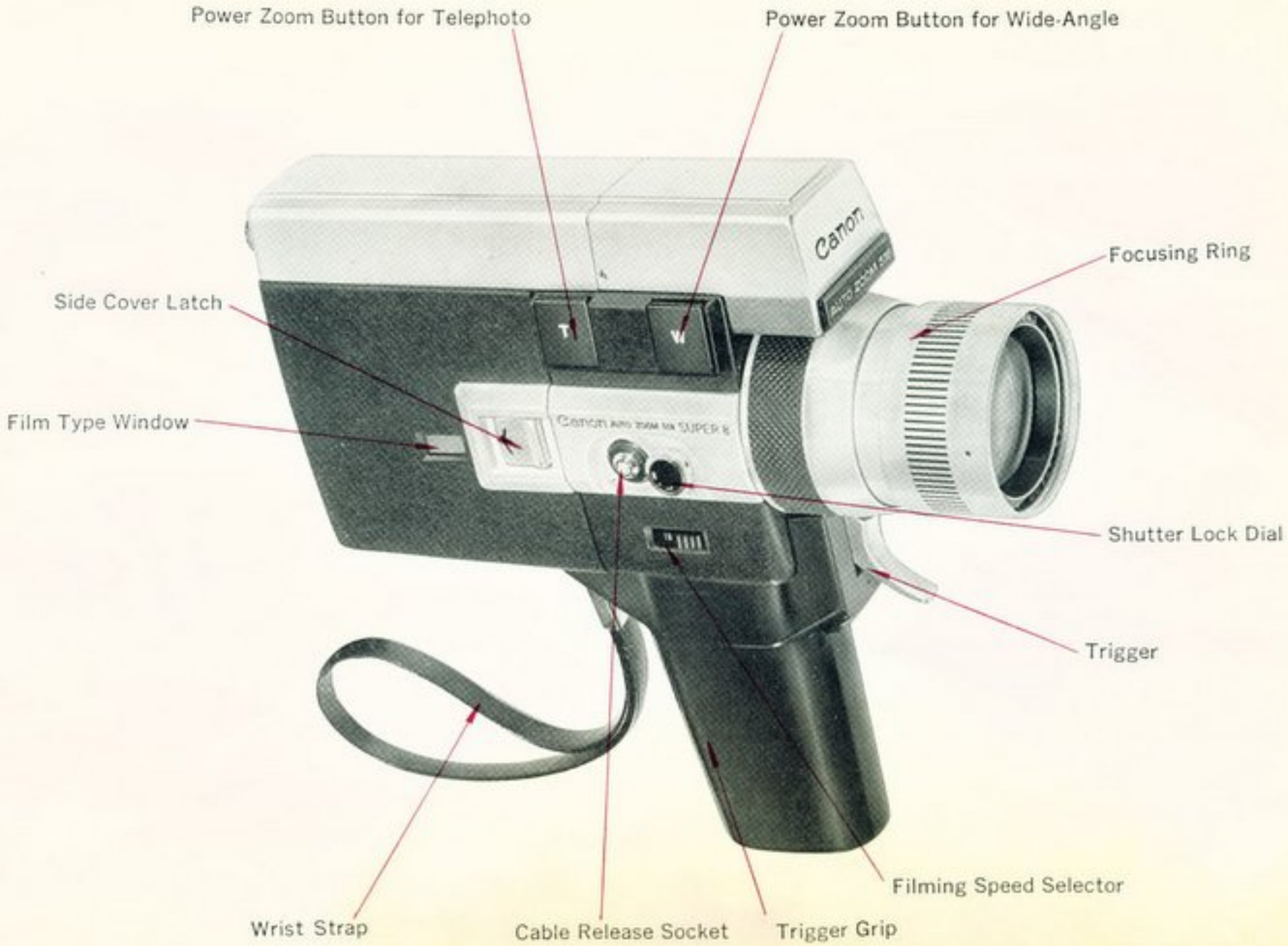
Canon SUPER 8
AUTO ZOOM 518

INSTRUCTIONS

English Edition


Power Zoom Button for Telephoto
Power Zoom Button for Wide-Angle
Focusing Ring
Side Cover Latch
Film Type Window
Shutter Lock Dial
Trigger
Filming Speed Selector
Wrist Strap
Cable Release Socket
Trigger Grip
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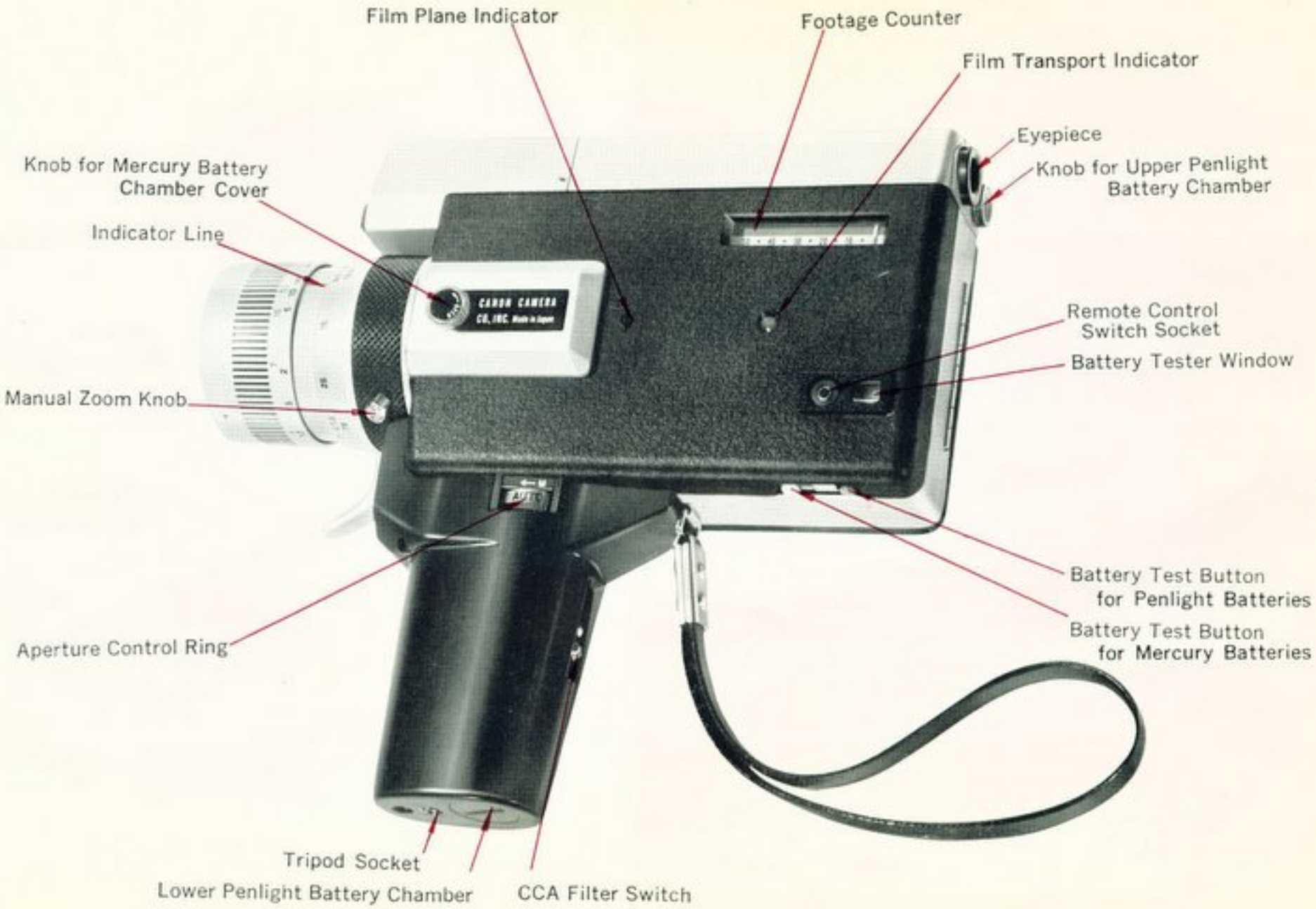
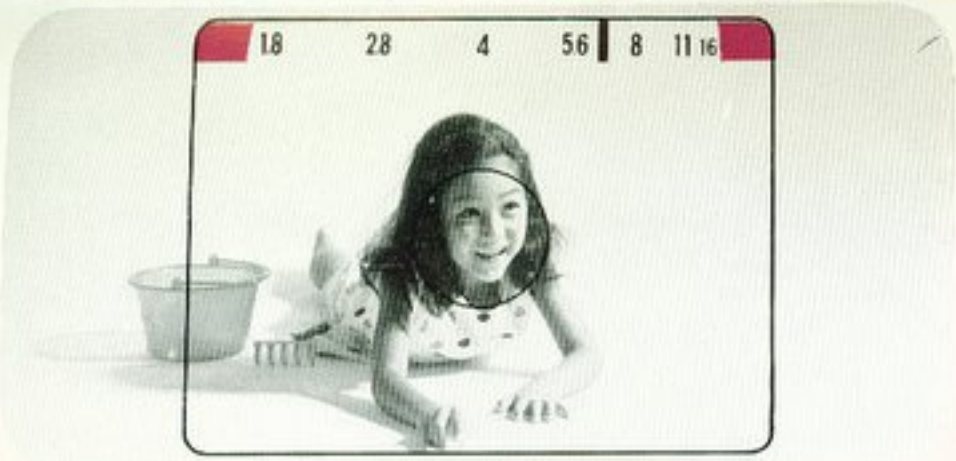

Film Plane Indicator
Footage Counter
Film Transport Indicator
Eyepiece
Knob for Upper Penlight Battery Chamber
Knob for Mercury Battery Chamber Cover
Indicator Line
Remote Control Switch Socket
Battery Tester Window
Manual Zoom Knob
Battery Test Button for Penlight Batteries
Battery Test Button for Mercury Batteries
Aperture Control Ring
Tripod Socket
Lower Penlight Battery Chamber
CCA Filter Switch

After you have loaded the batteries and adjusted the eyepiece, follow these simple steps:

1 Insert a Super 8 film cartridge.
Set the CCA filter switch so that the "sun" mark can be seen.

2 Turn the shutter lock dial to "R".
Set the aperture control ring at "AUTO".
Set the filming speed selector at "18".

3 Look through the viewfinder and focus in telephoto.



4 Check whether the exposure meter needle is within the proper range.
Decide the composition of the picture by turning the zoom lens.

5 Pull the trigger.
Zoom in and zoom out according to your needs.

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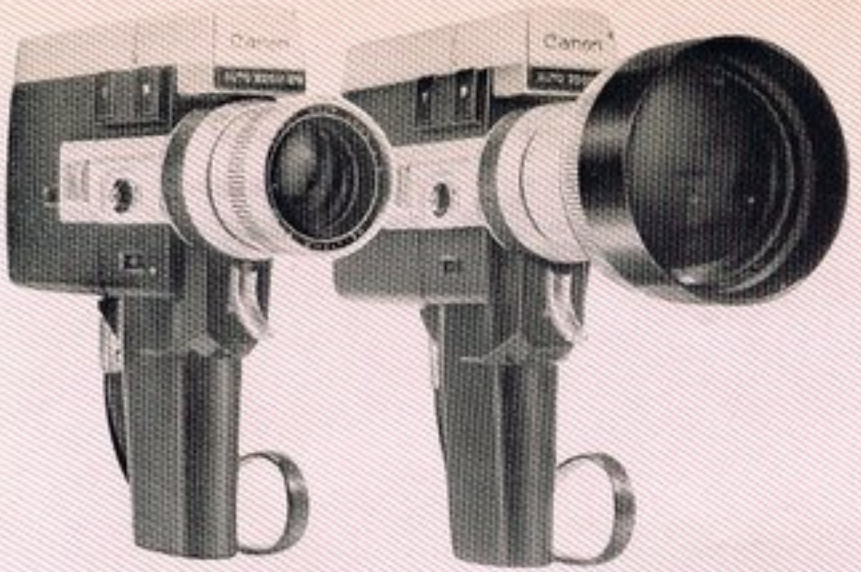
Your Camera Body Number 134863 / lens #
Date of Purchase 26 Jun 68
Dealer's Name TAIPEI NEX



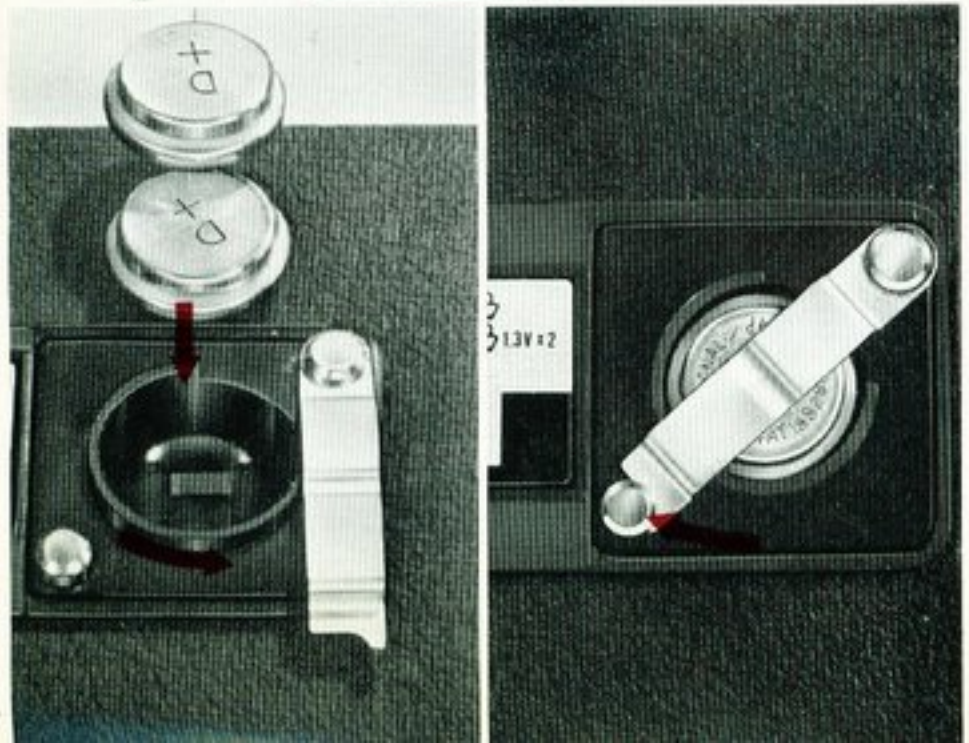
Main Features of Your Super 8 Camera

1. Uses Super 8 film cartridge—50% larger picture area.
2. Simple cartridge loading with automatic film speed setting.
3. Sharp and fast F1.8 5-times zoom lens with zooming range of 9.5-47.5mm. Extendable to 15.6-78mm with Tele-Converter.
4. Automatic through-the-lens exposure control with CdS meter.
5. Single-lens reflex viewing and microprism screen rangefinder for accurate focusing.
6. Powered film drive and zooming.
7. Manually operable aperture.
8. 18 fps normal filming speed and slow motion.
9. Easy-to-hold built-in trigger grip.

Technical Data

Type: 8mm movie camera using Super 8 film cartridge.
Frame Size: 4 x 5.4mm.
Lens: F1.8 with zooming range of 9.5–47.5mm. 11-component, 14-element construction. Zoom ratio, 1:5. Zooming by rotation of lens barrel. Inner diameter, 48mm. Outer diameter, 50mm. Zoom range can be extended to super-telephoto (15.6–78mm) with optional Tele-Converter.
Viewfinder: Single-lens reflex type combined with built-in microprism screen rangefinder. Contains f/stop scale and over/under exposure warning marks. Eyepiece adjustable to eyesight of photographer.
EE Mechanism: Automatic aperture setting coupled to film speed and filming speed. Aim camera at subject for correct exposure.
Exposure Meter: Through-the-lens system CdS meter measures light passing through taking lens. Powered by two 1.3v M20 (#625) mercury batteries.
Light Measuring Range: The entire range between ASA 160 f/1.8 at 18 fps and ASA 16 f/16 at SLOW MOTION (approx. 40 fps).
Film Speed: Automatically set with insertion of film cartridge. With tungsten type film, ASA 25–160 (DIN 15–23). With daylight type film, ASA 16–100 (DIN 13–21).
CCA Filter: Built in. Corrects colors of tungsten type film when used in daylight. Automatically cancelled on insertion of daylight type film cartridge or manually from outside.
Filming Speed: 18 fps and SLOW MOTION.
Shutter Release: Released by turning the shutter lock dial and pulling the trigger.
Manual Control of Aperture: Manual operation is possible by releasing the EE mechanism. Aperture is electrically coupled with the aperture control ring. Fade-ins and fade-outs from/to f/22 are possible with aperture control ring and an ND filter.
Power System: Film drive and power zooming operated by two micromotors. Entire zooming is done in approximately 6 seconds.
Power Source: Four 1.5v penlight (size AA) batteries. Sufficient power for 10 cartridges of film under normal temperature.
Battery Tester: Built in. Indicates power levels of mercury and penlight batteries.
Manual Zooming: Performed by manual zoom knob. Revolving angle of 100°.
Footage Counter: Counts up to 50 feet. Automatically resets when the cartridge is taken out.
Film Transport Indicator: For checking film advancement.
Release Sockets: For remote control and cable release.
Trigger Grip: Fixed type.
Body Color: Black.
Accessories: C-8 Tele-Converter 1.6x, Lens Hood S-50, Remote Control Switch 3, 48mm Filters (Screw-in type), 48mm Close-Up Lenses 450 and 240, 50mm Lens Cap, Viewfinder Cover 2, Eyecup A, Release 5, Carrying Case.
Size: 206 x 187 x 55mm (8 1/8" x 7 3/8" x 2 1/8").
Weight: 1,150 grams (2 lb. 8 oz.).

Subject to alterations.



Loading of Mercury Batteries for Electric Eye

Before using your new camera, load it with the two mercury batteries packed in a separate envelope. The electric eye functions only when the batteries are properly inserted.

1 Remove the cover of the mercury battery chamber by turning the knob to the left.

2 Remove the battery stopper by turning it to the right.

3 Face the central contact side of the two mercury batteries inwards and insert.

4 Replace the battery stopper by turning it to the left.

5 Attach the cover of the mercury battery chamber by turning the knob to the right.

➧ Use two 1.3v M20 (⌀625) batteries of the same make—equivalent to Mallory RM-625R, Eveready E625N, GE ⌀625, National M-1D or Toshiba TH-MC.

➧ Before inserting, wipe all the poles clean of fingerprints or stains with a dry cloth. Unclean poles may cause corrosion and damage the contact points of the camera.

➧ Be sure the mercury batteries are inserted in the correct direction by referring to the diagram. Otherwise, the electric eye will not function properly.

➧ When not using the camera, keep the shutter lock dial at "L".

➧ Life of the mercury batteries in continuous use is approximately one year. Replace the two mercury batteries simultaneously.

Loading of Penlight Batteries

Load four 1.5v penlight (size AA) batteries for film drive and power zoom.

1 Loosen the knob for the upper penlight battery chamber by turning it to the left. Remove the top cover by sliding it backwards. Insert three penlight batteries, with the + poles facing towards the front according to the diagram inside the chamber.

2 Remove the lower penlight battery chamber cover by turning it to the left. Face the + pole of the battery inwards and insert, then screw the cover back on.

Adjustment of Eyepiece

Adjust the eyepiece before putting on the top cover.

1 Aim the camera in the direction of a bright subject and then look into the viewfinder.

2 Turn the eyepiece adjustment ring and adjust it so that the f/stop scale can be clearly seen. The eyepiece is now adjusted to your eyesight.

3 Slide the top cover back on and then tighten the knob for the upper penlight battery chamber by turning it to the right.

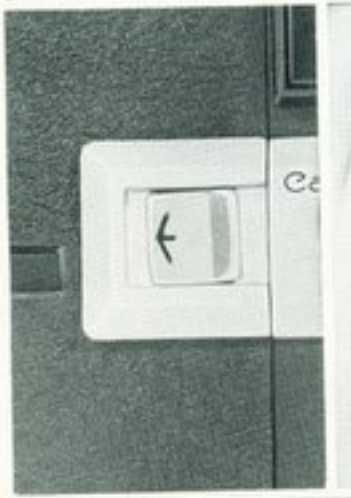
Checking the Power Level of Batteries

After the batteries have been loaded, check the power level of the batteries by pressing the battery test buttons at the bottom of the camera.

1 The white button is for checking the mercury batteries, and the red button is for the penlight batteries. Press a button and check the position of the needle seen in the battery tester window.

2 If the needle reaches the blue zone, the batteries have sufficient power level. Otherwise, the batteries must be replaced.

➧ Always check the power level of the batteries before shooting.



Loading of Film Cartridge

1 Open the side cover by sliding the side cover latch in the direction of the arrow.

2 Slide the Super 8 film cartridge in towards the front of the camera with the label side facing upwards. Then set it into position by lightly pressing down on it. The film speed is automatically set with the insertion of the cartridge.

3 Close the side cover by pressing it.

4 Set the shutter lock dial at "R". Pull the trigger for confirming the film advance. If you can hear the sound of film winding and the white dot in the film transport indicator revolves, it means the cartridge is properly inserted.

➧ The Super 8 film cartridge is loaded with 50-foot length film. There is no need for flipping over the cartridge in reverse direction halfway through the film.

Footage Counter

The footage counter tells you how many feet of film you have exposed. It automatically resets to "0" when the cartridge is taken out.

Setting of the CCA Filter Switch

Under normal daylight conditions, set the CCA filter switch so that the "sun" mark can be seen.

➧ Refer to page 16 for shooting with artificial light.

Setting of the Aperture Control Ring

For EE operation, set the aperture control ring at "AUTO".

➧ The electric eye will function only when the ring is set at the click-stop position of "AUTO".

➧ Refer to page 15 for other uses of the aperture control ring.

Setting of the Filming Speed Selector

1 Set the filming speed selector at "18" for shooting at the normal speed of 18 fps.

2 Set the selector at "SLOW MOTION" for shooting at a high speed of approximately 40 fps. "SLOW MOTION" is very effective when analyzing movements or for prevention of blurring during panning.

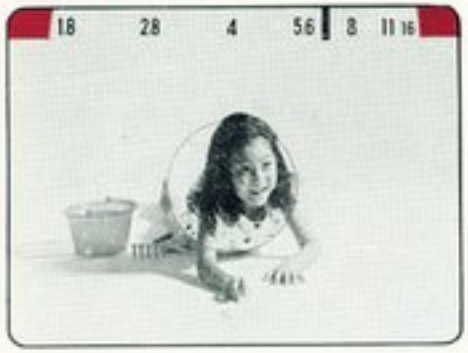
➧ Be sure to shift the filming speed selector when not pulling the trigger.

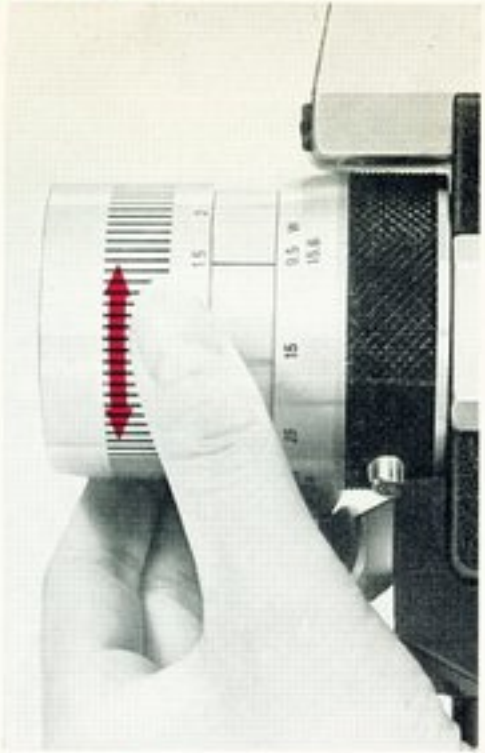
Holding the Camera

Hold the trigger grip with the right hand and place the forefinger on the trigger. Focusing, zooming and manual aperture control are performed with the left hand.

➧ The camera should be held steady, especially when shooting in telephoto or when zooming. It is advisable that the right elbow is firmly pressed against the body. For best results, use a tripod and cable release when possible.

Out of Focus In Focus





Focusing

Canon Auto Zoom 518 has a microprism screen rangefinder built into the center of the viewfinder. Adjust the focus by turning the focusing ring so that the subject can be seen most clearly through the microprism screen rangefinder.

The aligned image can be seen more accurately and easily the longer the focal length of the lens. Therefore, first focus at maximum magnification (telephoto) and then return to the desired magnification. The focal point does not change by zooming.

Zooming

When you wish to zoom or want to decide the size of the subject in the picture area, turn the zoom lens by pressing the power zoom buttons or using the manual zoom knob. The image seen through the viewfinder will change in magnification and the field-of-view will also change.

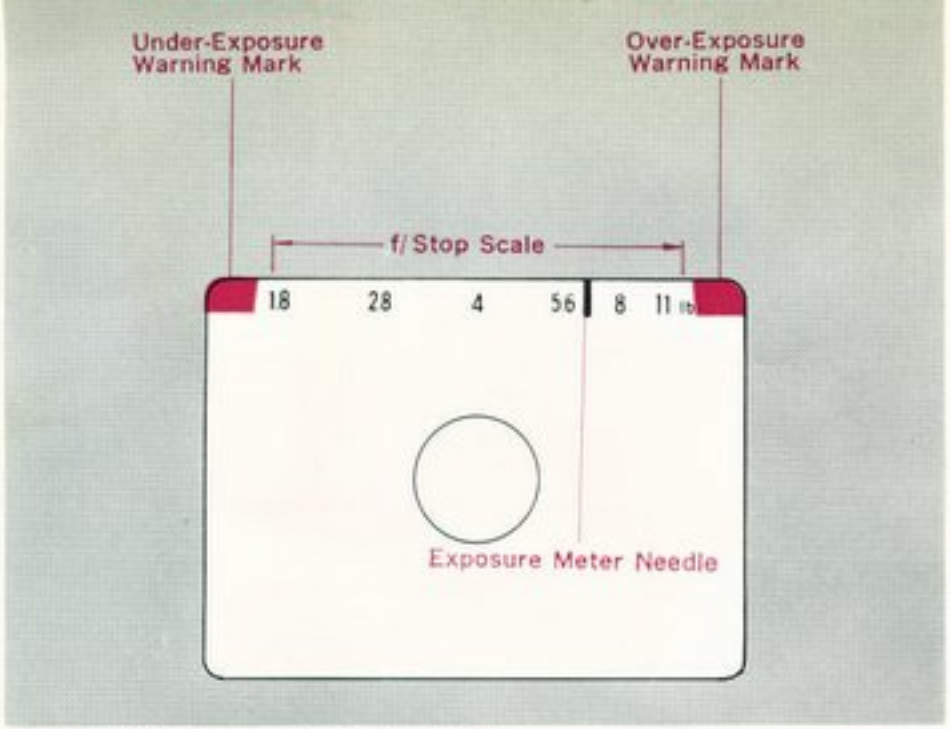
When zooming is performed during shooting, any desired zooming effect can be reproduced on the film.

Power Zooming

Press the power zoom buttons for smooth and regulated zoom effects. Zooming towards telephoto is obtained by pressing the "T" button and towards wide-angle by pressing the "W" button. The necessary zooming time for the entire range is approximately 6 seconds.

Manual Zooming

When you wish to zoom faster or slower than at regular speed, turn the zoom lens by using the manual zoom knob.



Checking the Exposure Meter Needle

1 Aim the camera at the subject and check the position of the exposure meter needle inside the viewfinder. You may pull the trigger if the needle is pointing inside the range of the f/stop scale.

2 Exposure with the electric eye is improper if the needle is pointing to either of the red marks on both sides of the f/stop scale.
If the needle is pointing to the red mark on the left side it means under-exposure, and so the lighting must be increased.
If the needle is pointing to the red mark on the right side it means over-exposure, and so a neutral density (ND) filter must be attached to restrict the light intensity.

● Be sure that the shutter lock dial is set at "R". Otherwise, the meter needle will not move.

Shooting

1 Set the shutter lock dial at "R".

2 Pull the trigger. The shutter will function and the film will advance.

Eyecup

The rubber-hooded Eyecup A is supplied with your camera. Attach the eyecup onto the eyepiece of the camera.

Shutter Lock Dial

1 **Safety Lock :** When the shutter lock dial is set at "L" the shutter release is locked and the power circuit is disconnected.

2 **Running Lock :** Set the shutter lock dial at "R", pull the trigger, and the camera will start to run. Next, while still pulling the trigger, turn the shutter lock dial to "·" position. You can now release your forefinger from the trigger and the camera will continue to run until the dial is returned to "R" position.

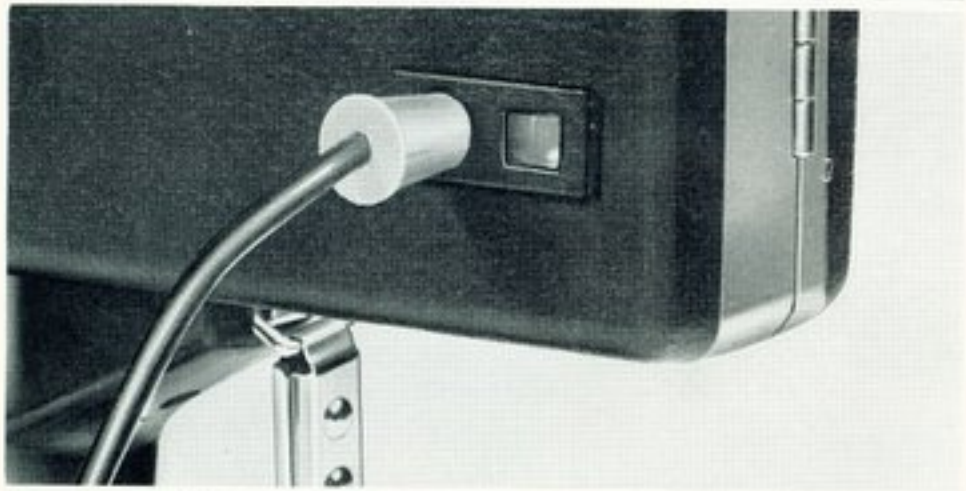
Cable Release Socket

You can use the cable release socket for continuous running, close-up work, titling or when the camera is used on a tripod.

Panning

Panning is employed when shooting a scene from one position to another by moving the camera around horizontally to make a continuous shot over a wide area in one sequence.

- Do not move the camera too rapidly in any direction, particularly vertically. Use of a tripod is recommended.
- Panning shots are usually started from subjects of less importance and move on to the most important subject where it ends by running the film longer on the last sequence.
- It is important, when shooting panoramic pictures, to move the camera at a constant speed.



Remote Control

With the use of a separately available remote control switch you can operate the camera from a distance.

1 Insert the remote control switch cord into the remote control switch socket of the camera.

2 Turn the shutter lock dial from "R" to "•" while pulling the trigger.

3 Push the knob on the remote control switch in the direction of the arrow. The camera will start to run until the knob on the remote control switch is returned to its former position.

➧ When disconnecting the cord of the remote control switch from the camera, be sure to return the shutter lock dial to "R" first. Otherwise, the film will start advancing.

➧ The length of the cord for the remote control switch is 8 meters (26 feet).

➧ When shooting pictures with the remote control switch, first ascertain the position of the subject and then cover the eyepiece to prevent reverse incoming light.

Manual Aperture Control

The aperture can be manually controlled by switching the aperture control ring to "MANUAL" and turning it in the direction of the arrow. In manual operation, any desired f/stop can be set by turning the ring while looking at the f/stop scale inside the viewfinder. The smallest aperture opening is f/22, i.e., the position of the red mark on the right side. Use this method when shooting against the light or when you wish to stress high-key or low-key effects.

- The exposure meter needle moves, even in the case of manual operation, only when the mercury batteries are loaded.
- Open one f/stop further when you shift the filming speed selector from "18" to "SLOW MOTION".

Fadings

Fadings are used to show the elapse of time or a change in scene, for instance, when the scene on the stage changes at the end of a theme.

You can perform fade-ins and fade-outs with the combined use of the aperture control ring and an ND (neutral density) filter. Use a tripod when you perform fadings.

1 Attach an ND filter over the lens. By using an ND filter and making a larger difference between the proper f/stop and the minimum f/stop of f/22, fadings can be performed smoothly and effectively.

2 Confirm the proper f/stop by aiming the camera at the subject with the aperture control ring set at "AUTO".

3 Switch over the aperture control ring from the minimum f/stop to proper f/stop in the case of fade-in, and from the proper to minimum f/stops in the case of fade-out.

- Fading times of 1-1.5 seconds for a fast changing scene, and 2-3 seconds for a slower changing scene are advisable.

Shooting with Artificial Light

Your camera has a built-in Color Conversion A (CCA) filter so that you can use tungsten type color film, for example, Kodachrome II "Outdoor and Indoor Type A", under daylight conditions.

When shooting under artificial light, push the CCA filter switch upwards so that the red "bulb" mark appears and the CCA filter is released from the optical system. In this case, shooting under ordinary bulbs (bulbs that are not blue) becomes possible. The CCA filter switch returns to the former position by pressing the stopper on the switch.

➧ When using black and white or daylight type color films, the built-in CCA filter is automatically cancelled with the insertion of the film cartridge. When shooting under artificial lighting with daylight type color film, use a blue lamp or a CCB filter over the lens. The CCA filter switch should be kept at the same position so that the "sun" mark can be seen.

Type	Filter Characteristics
○●UV (SL39.3C)	Absorbs only ultra-violet rays. Especially effective at seaside and high mountains. Recommended for use in color photography.
○ Y 1 (SY44.2C) Y 3 (SY50.2C)	Increases contrast of monochrome film. Enhances clouds, darkening the blue sky. Brightens red and yellow.
○ O 1 (SO56.2C)	Darkens blue, increases yellow and red perceptibly. Good for contrasts, especially in distant landscapes.
○ R 1 (SR60.2C)	Makes strong contrasts. May also be used with infrared film.
○ G 1 (MG55C)	Prevents red from turning radically into white. Lightens faces and sky appropriately, and reflects the lightness of fresh greenery.
● SKYLIGHT	Acts to harmonize the blue sky and shade.
○● ND 4 ND 8	ND 4 reduces light volume by 1/4, ND 8 by 1/8. No effects on the reproduction of colors of color film.
● CCB	For use with daylight type film under tungsten light.

○ For black and white film. ● For color film.

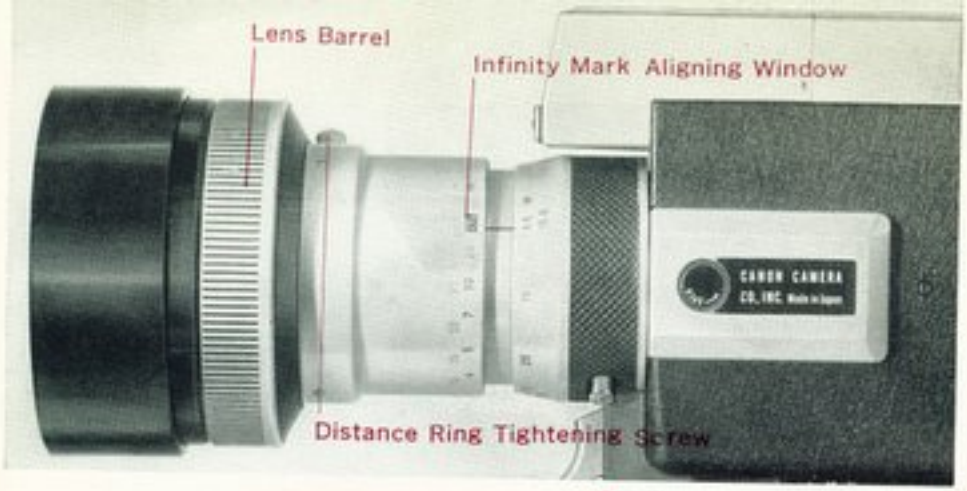
Type	Focal Length of Zoom Lens	Distance Scale of Focusing Ring	Distance from Film Plane to Subject	Field-of-View
48mm Close-Up Lens 450	9.5mm	∞	580mm (1'10-13/16")	259x192mm (10-3/16"x7-9/16")
		1.2m (4')	450mm (1'5-7/8")	173x129mm (6-7/8"x5-1/16")
	47.5mm	∞	580mm (1'10-13/16")	52x38mm (2-1/16"x1-1/2")
		1.2m (4')	450mm (1'5-7/8")	35x26mm (1-3/8"x1")
48mm Close-Up Lens 240	9.5mm	∞	370mm (1'2-9/16")	139x103mm (5-7/16"x4-1/16")
		1.2m (4')	330mm (1")	108x80mm (4-1/4"x3-1/8")
	47.5mm	∞	370mm (1'2-9/16")	28x21mm (1-1/16"x13/16")
		1.2m (4')	370mm (1")	22x16mm (7/8"x5/8")

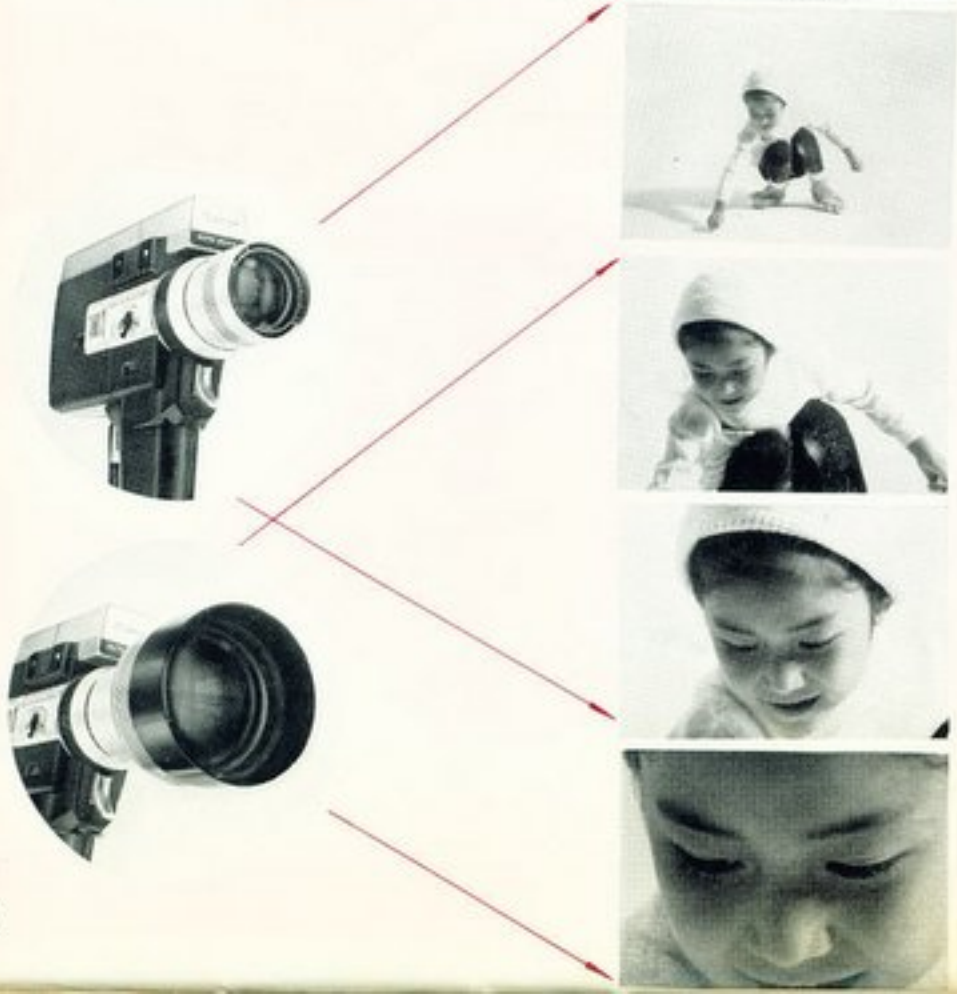
Filters

48mm screw-in type filters for Canon Auto Zoom 518 and 72mm screw-in type filters for the Tele-Converter are available.
Since Canon Auto Zoom 518 is incorporated with a through-the-lens exposure measuring system, any type of filter can be attached without regard to the exposure factor.

Close-Up Lenses

The 48mm Close-Up Lenses 450 and 240 which are used for film titling as well as close-up work, can be attached to the Canon Auto Zoom 518. 450 and 240 indicate the distances in millimeters from the lenses to the subject when the distance scales of the close-up lenses are set at infinity.





Tele-Converter

Canon Tele-Converter 1.6x is an attachment for the taking lens of Canon Auto Zoom 518 to convert it into a super-telephoto zoom lens. In this case, the converted focal length range becomes 15.6-78mm, with a zoooming ratio of 1 : 5, making possible shooting in a wide range from standard to super-telephoto.

Method of Attaching

1 Remove the dust cap of the Tele-Converter and attach the Tele-Converter over the taking lens of the camera.

2 Turn the lens barrel of the Tele-Converter and screw the Tele-Converter into the front mount of the zoom lens.

3 Loosen the tightening screw on the Tele-Converter distance ring.

4 Turn the distance ring of the Tele-Converter so that the infinity mark (∞) appears in the infinity mark aligning window. Fix the distance ring securely with the tightening screw.

5 Pull out the built-in hood.

➧ Focusing and zooming are performed in the ordinary manner. See page 11.

Technical Data

Lens :	4-component, 5-element afocal system structure. Purple spectra coating.
Filter Size :	72mm.
Cap Size :	80mm.
Lens Hood :	Built-in type.
Size :	Overall length, 80mm (3-1/8″). Maximum diameter, 80mm (3-1/8″).
Weight :	420 grams (15 oz.).

Unloading of Film Cartridge

1 Stop shooting when the footage counter reaches "F", and take out the film cartridge.

2 Send the film cartridge to an authorized processor. It will be returned to you wound on a reel so that immediate projection is possible.

Proper Care of the Camera

1 It is important that the aperture section, through which the film passes, always be kept clean by blowing the dust away with a blower. Do not use anything hard, such as a metal brush.

2 Before putting the camera into its case, turn the shutter lock dial to "L".

3 Keep the camera away from moisture, heat and dust. Do not keep naphthalene or camphor near the camera.

4 When the camera is not to be used for a prolonged period of time, remove both the mercury and penlight batteries and keep them in a dry place.

Canon Cine Projector S-2

Canon Cine Projector S-2 is the highly reputed automatic loading, automatic rewinding compact movie projector that can project Super 8, Single 8 or regular 8mm film. Insert the film end into the projector, turn the switch, and the film will run completely through and rewind with no need for resetting or touching any other switches.

The Cine Projector S-2 has a fast 15-30mm F1.5 zoom lens, 8v 50W mirror lamp, adjustable projecting speeds from 12 to 22 fps, a built-in power cord, a socket for a room light and a projection screen built into its side cover. It accepts six different line voltages—100, 115, 125, 160, 220 or 240 volts.

Size : 325 x 191 x 131mm (1-3/4″ x 7-1/2″ x 5-1/8″).

Weight : 5,700 grams (11 lb. 6 oz.).

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